AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

THE HARVESTS,

Further Extracts from the Foreign Papers received at the New York Herald Office.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Alexander J. Bergen, as Consul at Bermuda for the United States of America.

The number of newspapers found in the General Post Office last year, with the covers burst, was 55,016; of those sent to the dead letter office 178,889, and of those placed in covers and forwarded with notice, 9,912.

9,912.

In consequence of the great influx of letters brought by the mails from America, India, and China, and other foreign ports, a delay took place in the delivery of the letters at the General Post Office, in London, on Monday, the 29th vit. It is stated that 260,000 had to be sorted in the inland office on the morning of that day. Measures are in progress for the removal of the present unavoidable delays which occur in the delivery of letters.

A letter from Salenies states that a prisum the

which occur in the delivery of letters.

A letter from Salonica states, that a curious phenomenon has been observed at Bei-Aurethiser, a village eight leagues from that town; a rather extensive lake has instantaneously transformed itself into a salt pond, and now contains abundance of salt of the first quality.

A letter from Berlin, of the 20th ult., states that Faorder Wehl, the writer of a pamphlet entitled "The Devil in Berlin," has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and hard labor, for offending his Majesty!—(of Prussia.)

The Ottoman Poste has issued the firmen so long.

The Ottoman Porte has issued the firman so long asked for by Sir Stratford Canning, for the building of a Protestant Church at Jerusalem.

The stakes in the late fight for the championship, £410, have been given up to Bendigo under an in-

The Emperor of Russia has made an advance of 200,000 roubles to the inhabitants of Livonia, to enable them to purchase rye seed, the crop having generally failed in that country.

The Cologne Gazette states that a project of convoking a general council of the clergy of all sects in Prussia, with a view of hearing their opinions on the religious questions which at present agitate the public in that country, is under considera-

Ship Building on the Rhine.—A brig with a new moveable keel that can be accommodated to the depth of water in which the vessel may chance to be, was attracting much attention at Stettin, in Prussia. It was built at Cologne, on the Rhine.

the Rhine.

ACCIDENTS AND CRIME.—From the last annual report of the Registrar-General in England, it appears, that, during the year, 3305 persons were killed by machinery, railways, walls of stone, carriages, horses, &c.; 3057 by fire, viz: 2577 by burns, 332 by scalding, and 148 by explosions; 1950 by drowning, 158 by accidental poisoning. There were also 65 cases of murder, and 84 of manisanghter.

Privatory Personatory IN Russia—The personatory of the state of the s

RELAGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.—The persecution, says the Journal des Débats in a recent number, against the Polish Catholics is continued with greater barbarity than ever, if we may credit the following report, which we borrow chiefly from

with greater barbarity than ever, if we may credit the following report, which we borrow chiefly from the Univers:—

"On the 23d ult. the Polish refugess in Paris attended a funeral service, celebrated in the Church of St. Roch, in honor of the 47 nuns who were recently martyred in the town of Witebesk, with a refinement of cruelty that one would refuse to credit it, had not witnesses in every respect worthy of belief attested the fact. This convent had been established from time immemorial near the town of Minsk, and the inmates fulfilled, among the people, the same duties as our Sisters of Charity. They instructed the children, provided for the widows and aged, and assisted the poor by the fruit of their labors. They had, unfortunately, for chaplain, a priest called Michelewicz, one of those creatures whom tyrannical governments invariably select to fill the chief offices of the church. This wretch, having become bishop, apostatized, and wished to involve in his guilt the holy sisterhood. After besetting them in every kind of way, and vainly resorting to promises, persuasions, and threats, per ceiving that he could not obtain his object, he determined to punish by serverity. During the night, by his orders, Cossacks surrounded the convent, seized the nuns with the most revolting brutality, beaund them with cords, and conducted them thus to Witebesk nearly 20 leagues from Minsk, compelling them to walk the entire distance. At this place they were confined in a convent of schismatical nuns, in the capacity of servants, or more properly speaking as slaves.—
Those who are acquainted with the profound ignorances, dissolute morals, and ardent fanaticism of these Greek nuns can form some idea of the dreadful treatment which the Basilian sisters were Servants, or more properly speaking as slaves.—
Those who are acquainted with the profound ignorances, dissolute morals, and ardent fanaticism of these Greek nuns can form some idea of the dreadful treatment which the Basilian sisters were compelled to endure. Forced to perform the most vile offices, supplied with a quantity of black bread scarcely sufficient to support nature, each of them moreover received regularly every Friday 50 lashes, so that their extenuated bodies were covered with wounds and sores, yet they showed even more courage under these trying circumstances than their enemies exhibited ferocity. Encouraging each other to suffer patiently for the glory of God, they persevered in the Catholic religion. The anger of the apostate Suinayko increased. He caused these holy and self-devoted creatures to be ironed and sent to the galleys. Their nourishment had latterly consisted of half a salt herring daily, with a small measure of water. This diet was now changed to half a pound of black bread, with the same quantity of water, and thus, whilst suffering from hunger and thirst, they were compelled to act as laborers to the masons employed in constructing the Episcopal Palace. Several of them were driven into the river up to their necks, and from time to time plunged under the water, because they persisted in refusing to apostatize; others, condemned to labor in mines, were placed where the danger was most imminent, and were in many instances killed; finally, eight of them had their eyes torn out. Their faith surmounted these severe trials, not one of them gave way, though 30 of them sunk under their sufferings. Among the 17 who yet survived, after the death, or rather after the triumph of these 30 martyrs, three only possessed sufficient strength to avail themselves of an occasion which presented of escaping their unmerited punishment. The schismate nuns who guarded them having become insensible from ebriety after one of the orgies consequent upon certain of their faths and to their country; moreover, i

Brazil and the Zollverein.—We find by the commercial accounts which have just come to hand, that there is every probability of the Viscount Abrantes succeeding in his mission of forming a treaty with the Zollverein. If this point is gained, it must be in direct opposition to the best interests of England, and the more mortifying will it be because, in the first instance, the Brazilian envoy was deputed to our court with the offer of liberal terms for the formation of a new commercial treaty. Upon previous occasions it has been noticed by us how advantageous such a combination would be to the manufacturing interest of this country, but, with a species of willulness which cannot be easily accounted for, the policy of Sir R. Peel appears to be to throw everything into the hands of foreigners, for the purpose of keeping up the monopoly of the West India Planters. A very slight reduction in the duties upon Brazilian sugar would have cemented the mercantile intercourse which has so beneficially been carried on between the two nations.

Aspect of Politics and Religion.

AMERICAN INGENUITY.—In a list of patents recently granted, there is mentioned, G. Mitchell, of Grafton street, city of Dublin, conlectioner and importer of American ice, for a new and improved construction of building, for housing, storing, keeping, and preserving ice from heat and air, and from any other consequence, whether from atmospheric or other causes, descriptive of, or calculated to, injure said commodity. Sealed, July 28. H. M. Meade, of the city of New York, America, for improvements in distilling from Indian corn and other grain. Sealed Sept. 18. (Six months)

AMERICAN CLOCKS.—For some time past the vessels arriving at the ports of London and Liverpool from New York, Boston, and other ports of the United States, have brought a novel kind of clock, something similar in shape to a Dutch clock, with the addition of a closed place of deposit for the weights, &c., on the floor of which is fixed either a painting of some place or a piece of looking-glass. These clocks are in a complete state, and several questions were raised at the time of their first importations were raised at the time of their first importation as to the particular rate of duty to which they were lable, when it was ultimately decided that they were to be charged with the ad valorem duty of 20 per cent., and that when they contained a portion of plate or silvered glass, they were also, in addition, to be charged with the rated duty on that article. One of the principal importers of these clocks has recently made application to be allowed to import the article in luture without the weights being attached, it having been ascertained that they can be obtained in this country for a considerable sess sum than that for which the can be imported, when the cost of manufacture, freight, and other expenses are considered, such practice being objected to by the revenue officers on the ground that they would then not be perfect or complete in all their parts. It appears, however, that by an order issued a considerable time since, Dutch or German c

method.

ANTIDOTE TO PRUSSIC ACID.—Recent experiments seem to prove that instant immersion in cold water, is an effectual cure in the event of persons swallow-

is an effectual cure in the event of persons swallowing prussic acid.

The Angle French Interference in South American Affairs.

[From the London Times, Sept. 29.]

As long as the wars which are perpetually raging between the eastern republics of South America were regarded as mere contests for power between the military chiefs who aspire to oppress their fellow citizens and to destroy their enemies, these conflicts only excited the aversion, or at most the compaction of Europe. We heard with disgust of outrages which we could not prevent, and of inhumanity which defied the censure of the civilized world; and wa could only lament that in recognizing the independence of the former colonies of Spain in South America, we had prepared the way for their subjection to the worst form of domestic tyranny. But upon a closer examination of the causes of these wars and the policy of these tyrants, we discover that they have an intimate connexion with our own interests and rights, and with the prosperity or destruction of society in that part of the globe.

But when we find that his policy extends to other states, which execute his character and resist his authority, and that his chief motive for attacking them is his jentousy of their amicable and commercial relations with us, it is high time that we should protect our allies and our own interests, and deal with the dictator of Buenos Ayres as a proper object for our utmost resentment.

The chief design of Rosas, since he has subjected

with the dictator of Buenos Ayres as a proper object with the dictator of Buenos Ayres as a proper object for our utmost resemtment.

The chief design of Rosas, since he has subjected Buenos Ayres itself to his authority, has been to extend his power over all the provinces which were formerly included in the Spanish Viceregal Government of the same name. In his mode of acquiring, preserving, and exercising power, the jealous and cruel dictator of Paraquay has been his prototype. Like Dr. Francia, after having possessed himself of a degree of power over the lives and property of all his fellow-citizens, which surpasses even the insolence of Oriental despotism, he seeks to segregate his fellow-citizens, which surpasses even the insolence of Oriental despotism, he seeks to segregate and cut off the community he governs from all foreign influence and control, For thirty years Paraquay was as little known to Europe as the interior of Japan; and if Rosas had unlimited power over the foreign relations of Buenos Ayres and the adjacent provinces, he would close up the River Plate itself against every foreign trader. What, however, was possible in the centre of a continent, and in a country which only communicated with the sea by the channel of one river, is infinitely more difficult on the coast, and in presence of independent and rival States which are animated by a very different spirit. In fact, in order to carry such a scheme into execution, it was necessary to subdue or intimidate all the provinces contiguous to the Plata, or to its tributaries. Corrientes and Paraquay, were landlocked by the arbitrary restrictions of tosas, who denied their right to communicate with the ocean, and even prevented foreign diplomatic agents from ascending the stream above Buenos Ayres; and Montevideo, the most formidable rival of that city, from her independence, her position, and the spirit of her inhabitants, was treated with undisguised hostility, which has been followed by protracted warfare. The prosperity of Montevideo, during the comparatively short interval of peace and independence which she enjoyed, was sufficient to kindle all the jealousy of Buenos Ayres. The tonnage of foreign shipping employed in direct communication with Montevideo, flad risen before the blockade from one quarter of that which traded withBuenos Ayres to double the amount of that port. The critzens of the Banda Oriental have done all that lay in their power to encourage emigration from Europe, and foreign commerce. They have abso-

the blockade from one quarter of that which traded withBuenos Ayres to double the amount of that port. The cuizens of the Banda Oriental have done all that lay in their power to encourage emigration from Europe, and foreign commerce. They have absolutely abolished slavery in the territories of the republic; and their only desire, as an independent community of free men, is to make the most of the position and the soil which Providence has allotted to them. Their prosperity, indeed, is certain, as soon as they have obtained the common blessings of peace and security.

The motive for the war which Rosas persists in carrying on against these neighboring states, is one which is fatal to their interests and to all the foreign interests connected with their independence. The real question which will be decided by the success or the failure of the dictator of Buenos Ayres is, whether the states of the Plata are to be united beneath one common yoke, and closed against the rest of the world, as long as one sanguinary tyrant shall be able to maintain them in his dependence, or whether, by maintaining the independence of those provinces which are eager to procure for themselves the blessings of a more liberal system, we shall take effectual means to promote between them and Buenos Ayres the struggle of fair pacific competition, instead of the fatal contests which have so long desolated those regions. To such a question there is but one answer. The rights of these independent countries, which have been repeatedly and especially recognised by our own diplomatic interference, the freedom of trade which has been secured by treaty with ourselves, the safety of European settlers, and the political duty of securing to those states the right of cultivating their own natural advantages and preserving their civil liberties, when both of them are attacked by a jealous and oppressive enemy, constitute one of the strongest imaginable cases for an energetic intervention. The supposed reluctance of the Governments of England and France

Supply of Food in England.

[From London Economist, Sept. 27.]

It is not our wish to create any alarm; on the contrary, what we are about to say will rather have the effect of allaying the apprehensions that have attended a sudden rise in the price of wheat in a single week of five shillings the quarter in this country, accompanied, as it has been, by the very unusual fact that continental buyers are now in our markets, purchasing our bonded grain for their own pressing necessities. But while we are able to discover many circumstances that mitigate our share of the danger in which Europe at this moment stands, if not of actual famine, yet of considerable want, during the coming year, it would betoken the most criminal apathy were we to overlook and disregard the causes, rather accidental than otherwise, to which our more favorable position is to be attributed.

We are willing to admit that there are at this moment many circumstances calculated to create alarm in this country, as to the sufficiency of the present harvest to supply the wants of the country until the autumn of next year. There is now no doubting the fact that, excepting in some of the most tavorable situations, the wheat crop of the present year, even where comparatively well secured, is defective in the yield, both in measurement to the acre, and in weight to the bushel; and that, moreover, a larger portion of the crop is still exposed to further damage than has been the case on the 26th of September for some years back. But perhaps even a more serious consideration, in relation to the deficiency of wheat, is now the almost universally diseased state of the potato crop; and, as it turns out, the greater or less damage which has been sustained, in consequence of the wet season, by every other description of vegetable, grain and fruit. Nor can the extent of this calamity, especially as refers to the disease in the potato crop; be estimated by the present amount of the damage. The remarks which we made some weeks ago, and the quotations which we ga

year.

In addition, too, we may add, that the import of flour from Canada in the present season so far, is considerably less than last year, and is likely to continue comparatively trifling. The accounts which we have received this day, inform us that the potato disease has made its appearance not only in Canada, but in New Brunswick. And, as regards the United States, the European countries into which the import is new free, will offer much more advantageous markets for their wheat and flour than this country by the circuitous route of Canada. The imports from Canada from June 30th to the present day, and the corresponding period of last year, have been,

WHEAT IMPORTED FROM CANADA. June 30th to September 20th . . . 178,734 Quarters. 96,754 And further still, the whole imports of wheat and flour have been much smaller in the present, as are also the existing stocks in bond, than for some years past, as the following comparison shows:

FOREIGN WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTED Wheat. Wheat. Quarters. Cwis.

1842	January 5 to October 5	2,517,791	998,469
1843	777,758	441,271	
1844	929,680	55,302	
1845	January 5 to Sept' 20	346,660	190,794
1845	January 5 to Sept' 20	346,660	190,794
With all these considerations, it cannot be a matter of surprise that considerable anxiety should prevail, and that there should be a tendency to a much higher price. But there are other considerations which are either overlooked or but imperfectly estimated, which will have a considerable tendency to modify these apparent dangers in this country. The first, which is in some measure generally admitted, but we think scarcely to a sufficient extent, is the unusual stock of old wheat which must be in the country.			

country.

In the entire absence of agricultural statistics in

the comparative produce, one year with another. In order properly to estimate our present stock, it is accessary to look back to the autumn of 1842, and consider what have been the crops and the state of the market since that time. It will be recollected that, up to an advanced period in the summer of 1842, a very general fear prevailed that the crop would prove very defective, in consequence of perhaps the worst seed time that has been known for some years. Until the middle of June, prices continued high, when the improved prospects of the harvest, from the extremely favorable state of the weather, caused a steady and rather rapid reduction. In the mean time, however, extensive orders for foreign wheat had been sent out; and, in the course of the year, upwards of three millions of quarters of wheat and flour were imported, in addition to one of the best harvests inyieldand qualitywhich we had experienced for several years. The ruin which followed in consequence to the importers of wheat, is still fresh in the recollection of all. The losses in London alone were estimated at more than two milions of pounds. The average price, which was 67s. 10d per quarter in Mark Lane on the 1st of Angust, tell below 50s. in the beginning of 1843; and in the spring of that year, there were still left in the warehouses one million and a half of quarters of foreign wheat which had not gone out of the importers' hands. As the hurvest of 1843 approached, considerable apprehension prevailed from the state of the weather. Speculation again set in, and the price of wheat rose to 60s. per quarter. The harvest was a fortnight later than usual; and a general opinion prevailed that the stocks were nearly exhausted. Instend of there being any ground for such a fear, it alterwards turned out that the stocks from the crop and large importation of 1842 were really so large, that, up to January 1844, a very large portion of all the wheat brought to the country markets was that of the crop of 1842. But the alarm of 1843 again had the effect of

harvest of 1844 to have been less than it was in 1843. This brings us to the crop of 1844, which is by far the most important consideration at the present moment. Considerable difference of opinion prevailed at the time as to the yield of that crop.

There is no doubt that Great Britain produced in 1844 the largest crop of wheat of any on record. But in addition to this enormous crop, we imported no less than 1,100,305 qrs. of wheat, and 985,852 cwts, of flour;—very little of which was consumed previous to the harvest of last year, and which, therefore, was an available addition to the crop. And the large proportion of old wheat which appeared at market for many months after the harvest, was a sufficient evidence of the large stock left over from the preceding year. In estimating the excess of the crop of 1844 now left on hand, it is no doubt needful to take into account the increased rate of consumption. This, however, we do not think has been so great as last generally been assumed. There is no doubt that the condition of the working classes has been greatly improved; and that in the rural districts particularly, a greater proportion have consumed wheat than in some former years. But in the manufacturing districts, we much doubt if during the last year any material increase above that proportioned to the greater number of people, as laborers and in other capacities, has taken place. The improved condition of these districts has enabled the artizans to command a better description of diet; and so far has, in many cases, decreased the use of bread. Compared with 1844, we do not beheve that the sonsumption of 1845 has experienced any very great increase. We are, therefore, from all these circumstances—considering that the stock of old wheat at the harvest of 1844, which proved, after some months, to have been so large—considering the extraordinary extent and yield of that crop, and the large quantity of wheat and flour imported in addition to the home supply—we come to the conclusion that on the first of Septemb

year, a larger stock of wheat was existing in this country than in any former year whatever. And sl-though those stocks may be suffering some considerable diminution at present, yet it must be borne in mind, that the extra consumption upon the old stocks, in consequence of the lateness of the present harvest, will be in some measure compensated by the fact that the crop of this year will only have to supply eleves months' consumption;—that of 1844 having already been available for thirteen months.

The Revolution is Great Burgain.—But apart

THE REVOLUTION IN GREAT EMPTAIN.—But apart from the circumstances at which we have glanced, other causes have been at work to produce this feeling on the part of the British farmer. The soul, the vitality of the English aristocracy, consists in the possession of a respectable rent roll, and in the influence of political power. To merease the one, the great landfords have assumed of late years the task of educating the cultivator of the soil, by introducing, him to the mysteries of chemistry, and making him acquainted with the wondrous powers of the different manures. To secure the other, the same landfords hold their tenants in a kind of political vassalage—make them tenants-at-will, and in the majority of cases, refuse to grant leases of any duration on the property which they occupy. The consequence is, that the Jenants must exercise the franchise as his lord directs him, or bid adieu to his homestead. These two motives, seemingly incompatible, are brought out in strong relief at the agricultural dimers, and both of them have contributed, in their way, to the singular ansemaly in which, as a body, she British farmers are placed. If leases were general, the farmers would possess the strongest pecuniary inducement to vest his capital in the improvement and extension of his land—in making it yield the best return; but in the absence of such a motive, he lives, as it were, from hand to mouth, as he kañows not the day when he may get notice to "um out." So, again, the activity which has at length or any provide the soil, regenders a state of mind unfavorable to the soil, regenders a state of mind unfavorable to the soil, regenders a state of mind unfavorable to the soil, regenders a state of mind unfavorable to the soil, regenders a state of mind unfavorable to the soil, regenders a state of mind unfavorable to the soil, regenders a state of mind unfavorable to the soil, regenders a state of mind unfavorable to the soil of the progress which Codden has made on the minds even of the arstocracy is to be found in the

dently say that the harvest in Denmark has this year been above an average.—Augsburg Gaz.

The Railway Mania in Europe.

Railroads in Great Britain.—The railway mania increases. It is now a national epidemic, and threatens to engulph every other species of business. The legitimate operations of trade must suffer severely from the enormous gambling that, like a pall, covers the land through its length and breadth.—Day after day, as regularly as the sun dawns, the most absurd schemes are propounded with an easy impudence, that, in cooler moments, would cause the projectors to be regarded as candidates for a lunatic asylum. All these newly-broached schemes require sums of money to earry them out, which would speedily make a bankrupt of Cresus. Half a dozen millions sterling—thirty millions of dollars—appear to be a mere bagatelle in the eye of each batch of provisional directors, who appear, like Banquo's progeny, to extend to the "crack of doom." No matter how absurd each newly-announced project for making iron highways, the gamblers gather round the game like vultures over a rotten carcase, and, as Puff in the Critic has it, immediately "plant oaks where there never was an acorn." Attention is now directed to the derangement of the monetary system of speculation.—The Accountant General has a reckoning in store for these speculators in moonshine capital; he will shortly require a deposit of ten per cent to be paid on the amount of each share, and some thirty or forty millions must be taken out of circulation to comply, in this respect, with the requirements of the law. The withdrawal of a sum so enormous from the legitimate sources of business must, in the first instance, influence the value of money; but where the remaining ninety per cent is to come from, to make so many lines, is a puzzle, a marvel, for the worshippers of Plutus. In solving this knotty point the commercial writers in the daily papers are advancing opinions the most crude and contradictory. One thing is certain—that the Accountant General, when been above an average.—Augsburg Gaz.

The Railway Mania in Europe.

what the Bank so much dreads—a "crisis."

The improvement in the incomes of existing railways still continues, and during the last two months amount to upwards of £200,000 is comparison with the corresponding two months of 1844. The lines which have reduced their fares most liberally are the greatest gainers. At this rate of increase of income the value of the railway property of the country is becoming greater by upwards of £2,000,000 sterling per month.

per month.

It is said that in one day a sharebroker on the Manchester Exchange transacted business in shares to the amount of £20,000. At half a crown in the pound, only, he would clear by this one day's business £10,000.—Blackburn Standard. This calculation of profit would haue been correct, had the sharebroker sold \$0,000 shares, not £80,000 worth.

sharebroker sold \$0,000 shares, not £80,000 worth.

FRENCH RAILROADS.—The Journal des Chemins de Fer, publishes a list of the different companies that have been formed to tender for the five lines of railroad which are to be adjudicated this year, viz.:
Paris to Strasbourg, Tours to Nantes, Creil to St. Quentin, Paris to Lyons, and Lyons to Avignon and Grenoble. The companies are thity-six in number, viz.:—Paris to Strasbourg, eight; Tours to Nantes, six: Creil to St. Quentin, five; Paris to Lyons, eleven; and Lyons to Avignon and Grenoble, six. The nominal capital of these companies collectively, amounts to between four and five millards of francs, whereas the amount required for the execution of the lines is only 500 millions. Sup-

posing all the subscription lists to be filled up, and a deposit of one-tenth made immediately by the subscribers, there will be taken from circulation for two or three months or more, nearly 500 millions, instead of 50 millions, supposing that only one company existed for each of the intended lines. This large drain of capital must, it is imagined, have some effect upon the money market. Several more new companies for lines, which will not be adjudicated during the present year, are taked of.

Swiss Rallways.—The committee appropried by the subscription of the ecclesiastical constitution of 1822, which, if accorded, would probably place Prussia at the head of the glorious reformation, which all Germany is ready to embrace.

English View of the Fall of the United States illustrate as happing as we could desire our remarks upon

Swiss Railways.—The committee appointed by the Swiss Government for directing the railroads in that country, has decided upon the execution of the following lines, viz: Bale to Olten, Olten to Zurien, Olten to Lake de Biel, and Olten to Lucerne—being in all 44 Swiss leagues, and requiring an expenditure of 30,000,000 fr.

The New German Reformation.

[From London Standard, Sept. 29.)

We have, as our readers must have perceived, followed with close attention the statements given by the German newspapers rel-tive to the religious movement at present agitating the land of Luther; and our readers have, we are assured, dwelt upon those statements with eager curiosity. Let us report progress.

by the German newspapers relative to the religious movement at present agitating the land of Luther; and our readers have, we are assured, dwelt upon those statements with eager curiosity. Let us report progress.

We see a simple priest proceeding from town to town, and wherever he presents himself, whether in Silesia, the Prussian Rhenish provinces, Hesse Cassel, or Wirtemberg, thousands come forth to greet him. The people crown him with flowers; the municipal bodies present him addresses; young men ask to be allowed to take the horses from his carriage; women invoke the blessings of Heaven on his mission; and the cannon itself is bid to thunder a welcome to the bearer of the sword of truth. The Protestant and semi Protestant German States are moved as if the voice of Luther spoke from his tomb. *The Roman Catholic States tremble with joy and apprehension, as if the moment of their deliverance from the thraldom of superstition was come. Austria is not less agitated than Saxony. All this taken as an outward manifestation is undeniable. Our columns have day after day bore corroborative repetitions of the same story. The journal which announces Monsieur Ronge's arrival at any given place, accompanies the statement with the now unvarying account of his reception with enthusiasm, displayed according to whatever may be the characteristic of the place. Of less easy proof are the diplomatic communications between Berlin and Vienna and Dresden, but they are almost authenticated by a speech from the Saxon throne, by the suppression of professedly religious clubs, by prohibitions to allow churches to be devoted to worship according to the forms adopted by the German Catholics, and by M. Ronge's expulsion from certain localities, as from Hesse Cassel.

To the feelings undoubtedly swakened among the people, to the sensations created, at least presumed, yamong rulers, we have to add the councils and reprimands addressed to the Romish clergy by their superiors, imposing upon them reformed conduct, prudence, p. eaching, decor

mind, testifies to the character of the movement in question.

The uncertainty of the form, meaning thereby the uncertainty as to whether the German Catholice shall split into a number of sects, or combine so as to form a church adopting a sound creed, abates much of the satisfaction which many good minds feel at this rising up against the debasing superstitions of Rome. Here again we have to oppose the evidence so undesignedly furnished by the reports which we have given from the German journals. Everywhere the churches belonging to orthodox christians have been freely tendered to the German catholics; and certainly the people who conduct themselves with such openness, candor and simplicity, are not deceivers or hypocrites.

That the rulers of the different German States view the present movement with anxiety, we cannot doubt. The speech of the King of Saxony, as we have said, affords some proof of that; but he is the Roman Catholic monarch of a Protestant people. Austria, too, must feel alarmed, because the reformation takes political freedom by the right hand. Prussia demands a constitution, and her

reformation takes political freedom by the right hand. Prussia demands a constitution, and her agood King does not mean to refuse it, but he thinks that he ought to proceed carefully. Already has the desire for constitutional government in Prussia been asised to a high pitch by the religious spirit with which she is signitated—a spirit which, while it renders the demand imperative, makes the granting of it safe. Now it is in Prussia where rationalism is said most to prevail; it is there that the dislike of forms of Church government is strongest; and whyt because of the law of 1822, which attempted to do that which is beyond the power of any law, namely, by the application of a kind of military regime, to submit to a certain uniform state, the Lutherans and Calvanists, under the name of one Church. Hence a re-action against forms of Church government, and hence that mystical language about the vessel, and the bush, and the spirit, which in some mouths is very much like infidelity, but in others is a protest against the forced coalition apparently effected in 1822.

We published lately in the Standard the substance of a petition from the college of the University of Berlin, calling for a new constitution of the church, to be settled by delegates from different provinces. That petition respectfully invited the King to put himself at the head of the movement, and to that document we ence more invite attention, and as its full bearing might not have been perceived at the time, we beg to introduce it here in connection with the remarks we are offering. It is as follows:

"The present movements are not of an ephemeral character, for they have their basis in the intellectual developement of the people. That the happiest consequences should be the result it is only necessary that the state should take these movements under its own guidance, and thus foster the germ of good which they contain. Two parties are ranged on opposite sides. The old party takes for its motto exclusively orthodoxy, and tradition, as the ground

From the London Herald, Sept. 27.]

The latest accounts from the United States illustrate as happily as we could desire our remarks upon the certain disruption of the colossal republic, and upon the tendency of every enlargement of territory to accelerate that event.

According to tolerably well-authenticated statements, the republican squatters, settlers, or whatever they are, in the Oregon territory, have manifested lately a very strong disposition to renounce all connection with the elder republic. The disposition thus early exhibited is what must, sooner or later, direct the destiny of the Oregon settlement, whether Great Britain do or do not interfere between the contending parties; and it is our anxious wish that Great Britain any leave them to themselves.

The inhabitants of the western coast cannot derive commerce in peace, or protection in war, from the resublice on the territor.

contending parties; and it is our anxious wish that Great Britain may leave them to themselves.

The inhabitants of the western coast cannot derive commerce in peace, or protection in war, from the republic; on the other hand, the established commerce of the old States must forever weigh as an intolerable incubus upon the Pacific, and the wars of the republic, from which these extreme western settlers can receive no possible advantage, will be constantly involving them in difficulty and danger.—Every motive of interest, must, therefore, urge the settlers in Oregon to rid themselves at once of all connection with the Government and Legislature of Washington.

Loyalty and national honor, which have so much ard so just an influence in holding together the heterogeneous parts of some European states, are of little weight at the other side of the Atlantic. Loyalty, indeed, can hardly exist where there is neither King nor a Church to claim it; and a nation that merely "covenants with itself," has small opportunity for the cultivation of national honor. The United States have no history or historical recollections that can attach to their constitution by bonds of feeling any but the descendants of the men of 1774. The people of Texas, for example, or Oregon, have no claim to the military glories of the revolution, and they will not acknowledge these glories as ties upon them. The only lesson applicable to their own position, which they will find in American history, is a lesson of rebellion and revolt. Let Texas or the Oregon territory, or any other remote member of the ill-compacted confederation, discover that it would be benefited by separating from the Union, and the precedent of 1774 is before it without a single counteracting motive. It will separate, dragging with it no inconsiderable fragment of adjacent territory; as we see in the fall of an old building that a descending wall pulls down with it much of the edifice that, but for such neighborhood, might have long remained immovable. Even in the more central a

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers copies of a letter from Mr. Macgregor, of the Roard of Trade, consisting of an extract of a despatch from the British consul at Foo-Chow-Foo, containing the regulations of trade for that newly opened port—the one with respect to the opening of which the Chinese government made the greatest difficulty during the memorable negotiations with Sir Henry Pottinger. Foo-Chow-Foo is the great port of the tea district, and, if we are not mistaken, the great emporium of the Chinese trade with Japan:—

pan:—
Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, 29th Sept., 1845.

Sir—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to you, for the incrmation of the Chamber of Commerce at Liverpoel, and the gentlemen connected with the trade to the East Indies and China, the accompanying extract of a despetch from her Majesty's consul at Foo-Chow-Foo, dated the 26th April last. I am, sir, your obedient humble servit.

To the Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool.

"In reference to the first article, defining the limits of the port, I have only to observe that, while the pass which forms the limit is too well marked to admit of mistake, it allows ample anchorage above to vassels "In reference to the first article, defining the limits of the port, I have only to observe that, while the pass which forms the limit is too well marked to admit of mistake, it allows ample anchorage above to vessels wishing to trade, and below to any driven for shelter into the river, but not desiring to enter the port.

"I trust the third and fourth articles will also be considered satisfactory; the former permitting vessels freely to enter and remain without incurring port dues, unless they find a market for their goods; the latter establishing the same standard and rules for the payment of duties as are in force at Canton—thus, I hope, precluding all future discussions as to the relative value of the sycee in most common use, and providing against any attempt at extortion similar to that so long and obstinately persisted in at Amoy.

"This port may now be considered fairly opened; and if merchants are disposed to avail themselves of the failities afforded by the approaching lavorable monsoon, I have no deubt they will be well received; and I amurther led to believe, that a considerable demand will arise for British goods, if judgment be shown in the selection, and tact and patience in offering them for sale. Should merchants, however, freight vessels of considerable burden for this port, and expect to dispose of the whole cargo to one person, or even to sell it in large portions to one, two or three individuals, I can only anticipate disappointment as the result.

"There is little floating capital, and there are no large moneyed houses. Nearly the whole of their own mercantile transactions are carried on by means of a paper our rency, which can only be converted into silver to a very limited amount. Of the accuracy of this statement I feel well assured from multiplied inquiries, and the miform consistency of the answers received.

"Although lew or none of the nature traders have several thousand dollars at command, I believe there are a large number, nevertheless, who are prepared with smaller amounts to m

way of the fair trader by the authorities.

"Regulations of Trade for the Port of Foe-Chow-Fee.
"1st. The limits of the port of Foe-Chow-Foe extend from the bridge to the Woe-Foo-Man Pass.
"2d. The Chinese officer at the station within the Pass has orders to provide any vessel desiring to enter the port, with a pilot.

"3d. British ships may remain in the port, with a view of ascertaining the state of the market, without restriction as to time, and should they desire to depart without breaking bulk, no port dues will be demanded. The captain will, however, in all cases, deliver his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., into the hands of the consul, within 24 hours after arrival.

"4th. Payment of duties may be made, either in Syces or coined money, at the ratespiready established at Canton.

"5th. All cargo is to be taken in or discharged between sunrise and sunset.

"6th. Sailors on liberty are to be accompanied by an officer, or responsible person, and strictly enjoined to abstain from all acts calculated to give offence to the inabstain from all acts calculated to give offence to the inabstain from all acts calculated to give offence to the inabstain from all acts calculated to give offence to the inabstain from all acts calculated to give offence to the following the Chinese authorities to the people of Foo-Chow-Foo.

"R. Alcock, H. Brit. Maj. Consul."

"Foo-Chow-Foo, 26th April, 1846."

O'Connell at a Banquet.

O'Connell at a Banquet.

Mr. O'Connell has emerged from his mountain home, and is again on the wing. He has been legaring a "Monster Demonstration" at Cashel; and his appearance at the Repeal As-ociation has given new impetus to the rent. At both places Mr. O'Connell travelled out of his way to make an ungractous attack on the gentleman who is now in Ireland, on behalf of the Times—an attack disfigured by the lowest and most rabid personality. The writer, who has provoked Mr. O'Connell's hostility, is doing great good in Ireland; he is making the English public conversant with its wretchedness; and is not lar from the mark in the generality of his conclusions as to the conduct of landlords and the brutality of agents. In such a good work he ought to secure Mr. O'Connell's aid—not his hostility. The Times and the Irish leader are, of course, at "loggerheads" about the "Commissioner;" and as both parties are clever artists at drawing portraits in dark and ugly